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Feature of Issue: FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT GRAIN PROCURING

The Russian government had procured from the peasants about 36,700,000 bushels of wheat up to September 10 for feeding the cities, the deficit producing regions and for export, according to a cable received from Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Berlin. This amount exceeded expectations and was above the quantity procured up to the same date last year. The total of all grain procured, however, amounted to only 1,571,000 short tons compared with 1,733,000 short tons up to the same date last year. Although the government grain procuring campaign is developing, it is obvious that the peasants are continuing to hold grain back. The campaign was most successful in the south up to the time of the report but was moving north. Rye procured amounted to 7,900,000 bushels, far below the figure for last year, but was increasing as the campaign moved north. Barley procured was also much below last year. Weather was reported to be unfavorable in the northeast section during the first half of September. Grain exports from the Ukraine during August reached 57,300 short tons. The winter sowing of grains had been completed in the Ukraine at the time of the report and conditions were said to be favorable.

OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN DEMAND FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT

In view of the large fruit crops in the United States this season, it is of interest to note the outlook for the foreign demand for such American fruits as are exported in large quantities. In the United Kingdom the imports of apples, prunes and raisins promise to be about normal in spite of difficult conditions, although the price outlook is uncertain. The German demand will probably be better than last year although the large crop of Yugoslav prunes and of Smyrna raisins will no doubt increase the competition. In the Scandinavian countries, with the exception of Sweden, the demand will probably be somewhat less than normal. For a detailed discussion of the outlook for American fruit in the principal markets see page 409.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

The adverse weather conditions which have been prevailing in the Prairie Provinces of Canada recently have seriously affected the grain crop according to a cable from Consul Keintzleman at Winnipeg on September 24. He states that the local grain trade now believes the production of the provinces to be some 30 million bushels under the preliminary government estimate of 376,000,000 bushels published September 10 as a result of sprouting and loss of grain. The damage is considered extensive in Manitoba and Alberta. In Saskatchewan conditions are better. Practically all wheat is cut in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and 20 per cent threshed. In Alberta he states only about 30 per cent is cut and practically none threshed.

The estimates of Poland's wheat, rye and barley crops were all reduced in the second or September reports. These reductions are in line with indications published last week. The exportable surplus of wheat in Yugoslavia for the current year is estimated by the Yugoslavia Chamber of Commerce at 9,200,000 bushels according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas at Berlin. Exports for the year ending June 30, 1926 are reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at 11,559,000 bushels compared with 9,521,000 the year before. The decrease in surplus is in line with recent reports that low threshing yields may result in a lowering of the official estimate of production. The present production estimate is 77,969,000 bushels compared with 78,646,000 bushels last year. Reports of the quality of the crop continue poor for Rumania, and poor reports are now coming in for Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The Bulletin des Halles in the issue of September 8 has estimated the French wheat crop of 259,000,000 bushels as compared with an informal forecast of 280,000,000 made early in August by the French Minister of Agriculture. The Bulletin estimate in the past five years has not usually come quite so close to the final official figure as the first regular official report usually published about the same time or later but has still given fair indication of the size of the crop averaging a little higher than the last official estimate. The first regular report this year is not expected for a few weeks. A report by a member of the Foreign Commerce Advisory Committee quoted in the same issue of the Bulletin stated that, although the 1925 crop was large, some 37,000,000 bushels were unfit for milling or seed. This year's crop according to all reports is excellent in quality. The Bulletin estimates the wheat import requirement at about 72 million bushels and states that stocks from last year's crop are low. See page 417. Complete official figures are not available on the French grain trade for the past year. For the period July to May inclusive the net import was 21,401,000 bushels with very little coming in at the end of the period. With imports for June equal to those of May the total for the year would be about 21,500,000 bushels. Deducting 37 million bushels of unmerchantable wheat, 316,000,000 bushels would remain which is about equal to the average consumed in the country during the four years 1921-22 to 1924-25, when production averaged 281,000,000 bushels.

Recent reports from Turkey indicate that the crop there is satisfactory whereas according to earlier reports it was expected to be less than in 1925.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

A report of the prospect for grain crops in North Manchuria made by the Chinese Eastern Railway on the basis of questionnaires sent early in July to district administrations, agricultural societies and grain firms indicated the probability of a wheat crop about the same as last year, which the report states, was not particularly good, according to Consul Hanson at Harbin in a report of August 10. The Consul states that satisfactory rainfall in North Manchuria since the date of the estimate had improved conditions and that the crop was probably better than reported. The acreage of the wheat crop as reported by the Railway was slightly below that of 1925. The condition of the crop, although below average was better than the condition at that time last year. Prospects for other grains were more favorable than last year, even on the basis of the Railway report. Stocks of wheat among producers were said to be small, although larger than last year. Supplies of native cereals on hand were much larger than last year.

The wheat crop of Fukien Province of China is expected to be below that of 1925 according to Consul Price. Conditions of the crop about the middle of July were about average but the acreage was reported as about 50,000 acres less than in the two previous years. In Anhwei and northern Kiangsu Consul Davis reports below normal yields for wheat and barley as a result of drought. Anhwei and Kiangsu are among the important wheat growing provinces of China. Fukien is of little importance.

Monsoon conditions in India have been generally favorable for wheat seeding so far this season. Some private reports are predicting an increase in acreage.

The second report of Argentina's grain acreages shows slight increases over the preliminary forecast made in August. Acreages are as follows with the preliminary forecast and the final estimate of area sown last year for comparison:

Crop	1925	1926	
	Final estimate of area sown <u>1,000 acres</u>	Preliminary forecast <u>1,000 acres</u>	First estimate <u>1,000 acres</u>
Wheat	19,197	19,000	19,126
Rye	501	500	519
Barley	900	900	956
Oats	3,124	3,000	3,138
Flaxseed	6,201	6,300	6,524

Abnormal rainfall in Chile prevented the sowing of the winter grain crop in some parts of the agricultural zone and damaged the sown crop in others to such an extent that a reduced yield is predicted according to Chargé d'Affairs Engert. Australia continues to report favorable conditions.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Crop and Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 27 countries previously reporting and unchanged.....	2,585,044	2,590,237	2,831,181	2,863,238	101.3
Poland, revised.....	63,675	32,498	57,915	50,238	86.7
Algeria ".....	35,161	17,156	32,670	23,516	72.0
Total, 29 countries.....	2,683,880	2,639,891	2,921,766	2,941,972	100.7
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	3,006,000	3,101,000	3,374,000		
RYE					
Total, 20 countries previously reporting and unchanged.....	750,576	553,979	704,754	609,899	86.5
Poland, revised.....	218,943	143,834	257,413	206,091	80.1
Total, 21 countries.....	969,519	697,813	962,167	815,990	84.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	1,033,000	742,000	1,019,000		
BARLEY					
Total, 24 countries previously reporting and unchanged.....	919,707	850,626	1,021,899	964,232	94.4
Poland, revised.....	69,055	55,489	77,039	73,762	95.7
Algeria ".....	45,974	18,706	37,509	20,944	55.8
Total, 26 countries.....	1,034,736	924,821	1,136,447	1,058,938	93.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	1,326,000	1,207,000	1,419,000		
OATS					
Total, 22 countries previously reporting and unchanged.....	2,654,679	2,889,808	3,055,910	2,853,341	93.4
Poland, revised.....	195,825	166,171	228,146	227,349	99.7
Algeria ".....	13,489	9,137	15,768	8,405	53.3
Total, 24 countries.....	2,863,993	3,065,116	3,299,824	3,089,095	93.6
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	3,555,000	3,683,000	3,974,000		
CORN					
Total, 6 countries previously reporting and unchanged.....	2,828,649	2,440,300	3,047,529	2,836,096	93.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	4,045,000	3,721,000	4,358,000		

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

SUGAR

The production of sugar beets in Poland for the 1926 season is estimated at 4,106,000 short tons compared with 4,064,000 short tons produced last season, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The first forecast of Italian raw beet sugar is placed by the Italian Sugar Society at 342,000 short tons. This is an increase of 105 per cent above last year's production of 166,571 short tons.

SUGAR BEETS: Area in specified countries, average 1909-13,
annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total United States and Canada.....	502,000	961,080	819,418	805,900	98.4
Total, 15 European countries reporting.....	5,092,600	4,650,514	4,720,061	4,862,240	103.0

SUGAR: Cane and beet sugar production in countries reporting
for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is if 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Estimated world total <u>a/</u>	8,938,026	9,022,168	100.9
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 38 countries reporting.....	17,436,417	17,901,155	102.7
Estimated world total <u>a/</u>	17,648,000	18,116,000	102.6

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and Sugar Associations.

a/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

COTTON

Telegraphic reports received by the United States Weather Bureau from India for the week ending September 18 state that in Bombay where excessive rain had previously caused damage in some sections, conditions were generally improving. In Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces conditions were unchanged.

C O T T O N P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

COTTON, CONT'D

The 1926-27 crop in the provinces of Algiers and Oran, Algeria, is forecast at 5,530 bales of 478 pounds according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. Last year those two provinces produced 5,470 bales, which was 94 per cent of the production for all Algeria.

The success of the cotton crop in the Nuevo Laredo District, Mexico, will very likely be followed by an expansion in acreage in the future, according to Consul Walsh. Although production will not be much over 1,000 bales, it is more than twice the production of any previous year.

The Northern crop in Porto Rico is placed at 3,500 bales and planting was well under way in the South the last of August, according to C. A. Figuerara, Assistant Director of Agriculture. Last year production in the North was 1,930 bales.

In Brazil during the last ten days of July rainfall was slight throughout the cotton growing areas, according to Vice Consul Dawson at Rio de Janeiro, quoting from the Brazilian Weather Bureau. Prospects for the northern crop were good. Conditions were less satisfactory only in Ceara and Maranhao. Picking was still going on in Sao Paulo and other southern states with an unsatisfactory yield resulting. Preparations for planting the next crop had begun in the Center and South.

COTTON: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Area previously reporting and unchanged.....		55,725	64,368	64,405	100.0
Estimated world total exclud- ing China.....	62,500	76,000			

COTTON: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926
(Bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Production previously reporting and unchanged.....	15,440	15,602	18,549	17,315	93.3
Estimated world total.....	20,859	24,300	27,900		

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

TOBACCO

The tobacco crop in the Northern States of Brazil is in a good condition, according to a report of August 20 from Consul Allan Dawson at Rio de Janeiro. A good harvest is reported from Minas Geraes. Dry weather has been general except in Parahyba and parts of Maranhao, Sergipe and Bahia where helpful rains fell. Cold winds in Bahia were reported to have caused slight damage.

In the issue of August 16, 1926 of Foreign Crops and Markets the statement was made that Porto Rican tobacco had suffered considerably from excessive rainfall and high winds late in July. This is a misleading statement in that it might be interpreted to mean damage to the standing crop, whereas there was no crop in the fields at that time. The damage occurred to barns and store houses many of which were destroyed. This will be a handicap the coming season. If the crop should be greater than the available barn accommodations, a good deal of inferior tobacco will be the result.

FRUIT

FRENCH PRUNE CROP ESTIMATE LESS OPTIMISTIC: Latest estimates of the prune d'Ente crop of France indicate a crop of approximately 11,000 short tons dried basis compared with 1,102 short tons produced in 1925, reports Consul Memminger at Bordeaux. The quality is said to be very good with a good proportion of large sizes. Previous estimates indicated a crop of 13,000 to 17,000 short tons and this estimate is still held by a few. With harvesting well under way, however, and later information at hand, the inclination is to scale down the early estimate to a considerable extent. The reduction is based largely on the fact that the plums when dried are not giving as heavy a weight as was anticipated. Unfortunately, no system requiring declarations of production is in force and accurate figures of total yield will not be available for some time.

Gathering and drying of plums was well under way the beginning of September and the large regional markets about due to open. The true importance of the crop cannot be determined until these markets are in operation. Prices were reported by the Consul to be much lower than last year and because of the quiet state of the French market, were expected to go lower. Quotations for semi dried and unpacked prunes in the local market at Villeneuve-sur-Lot on September 3 were as follows:

French Size	Francs per 50 kilos	Dollars per 100 pounds
50-55	400 - 420	10.67 - 11.20
60-65	320 - 330	8.53 - 8.80
70-75	250 - 270	6.67 - 7.20
80-85	220 - 250	5.87 - 6.13
90-95	160 - 180	4.27 - 4.80

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

APPLES

The outlook for the 1926 apple crop of North America is exceptionally good, due to the favorable prospects in the United States. The total crop of the United States on the basis of the September 1 condition was estimated at 80,705,000 barrels while the commercial production was expected to reach 42,051,000 barrels. Last year the total crop harvested was 57,235,000 barrels and commercial production amounted to 33,044,000 barrels. This year's crop is expected to be the largest crop since 1914.

The September estimate of the commercial apple crop of Canada shows a 3 per cent drop over the August estimate due to a reduction in the estimate for Ontario, reports the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Indications now point to a yield of 2,711,900 barrels or 4 per cent below last years crop which amounted to 2,883,400 barrels. The decrease in the estimate for Ontario is caused by the failure of a number of varieties to come up to the early expectations. In other provinces conditions continue favorable and no change has been made in last months estimates. Estimates by provinces are as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1926</u>
British Columbia.....	932,673	1,208,500
New Brunswick	40,000	34,000
Nova Scotia.....	889,751	750,000
Ontario	950,158	637,000
Quebec	70,853	142,400
Total Canada.....	2,883,415	2,771,900

Latest reports from England, the most important market for North American apples, confirm early reports of a light crop but state that the fruit is swelling well and the quality seems good. Scab and pest attacks are reported bad in places. Amongst culinary varieties Early Victoria, Grenadier and Lord Derby are the best, Bramleys and most other varieties are poor. Of dessert varieties Lady Sudeley, Worcester Pearmain and James Grieve are fair. Cox's Orange Pippin are very poor.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES CONTINUE LOW FOR SEASON

Quotations on butter in the principal European markets were practically unchanged on September 23 from those of a week earlier. The New York quotation of 45.5 cents on 92 score represented a slight strengthening of the market, as did also the Berlin official quotation at the equivalent of 37.8 cents. The Copenhagen official quotation was unchanged at 37.23. In the London market, Danish was unchanged at 40.2 cents New Zealand was a shade lower at 35.4, and Dutch Siberian, and Esthonian showed a slight increase. The London market was reported quiet. Conditions affecting the consuming power of the English people are still responsible for prices prevailing considerably below those of last season. A detailed statement appears on page 451.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S

NEW ZEALAND'S MEAT SEASON 1925-26: During the 1925-26 New Zealand meat season more lamb and fewer mutton carcasses were shipped to Great Britain and the Continent than during the preceding season. The number of pork carcasses shipped was 49,900 compared with 35,800 in 1924-25, 4,900 in 1923-24 and 29,800 in 1922-23. It was not as favorable a fattening season as the preceding one according to the Fourth Annual Report of the New Zealand Meat Producing Board. The continual dry weather along the East Coast of North Island effected the stock sent to freezing works. The quantity of beef shipped was the smallest for many years. Through shortage of feed farmers were obliged to kill cattle of both sexes as well as calves so that very few cattle will be available for export from that district during the coming season. Detailed figures will be found on page 449.

MEAT RECEIPTS AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS EIGHT MONTHS: Smaller pork supplies and increased receipts of beef and mutton are recorded for the first eight months of 1926 compared with 1925 at London Central markets. Pork receipts amounted to 29,000 short tons compared with 32,000 for the same period of 1925, a decrease of 8 per cent. All of the important countries sent smaller supplies, the most important one the Netherlands, sending 16,000 compared with 19,000 for the same 8 months of 1925. In August, on account of the British embargo on fresh meat from the Continent only 59 short tons of pork were received from Holland compared with 1,428 short tons last year. Supplies from Argentina increased from 123 short tons to 506 short tons. Total beef supplies for the 8 months of 1926 amounted to 195,000 short tons an increase of 3 per cent over the same period of 1925. The increase from Argentina amounts to 9 per cent in spite of reduced slaughterings reported in Argentine chilling and freezing works. Mutton and lamb supplies show an increase from 97,000 to 108,000 short tons or 11 per cent. Detailed figures will be found on page 148.

WINTER LAMBING IN AUSTRALIA: Winter lambing in all the States of Australia except Queensland (June, July, August) is reported to have been good and losses due to adverse weather were exceptionally light reports Vice Consul T. C. Wasson stationed at Melbourne. Sheep figures for the five most important States i. e. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia for the beginning of 1926 show an increase from 83,209,000 at the beginning of 1925 to 87,363,000 at the beginning of 1926 or an increase of 5 per cent. According to Vice Consul Wasson neither the New South Wales or Queensland figures are complete, and in the case of the former State it is generally thought the total sheep holdings at the beginning of 1926 were not far short of 44,000,000 head. Assuming that there were 42 1/2 millions in New South Wales, states the Consul, and that half were ewes a sixty per cent lamb marking would make the natural increase 13 millions. His estimate for this State appears somewhat high. Statistics show that the ewes mated in 1924 and 1925 were 34 per cent of the number of sheep in the State at the end of the years 1923 and 1924. At this rate the number of ewes mated for fall and winter lambings in New South Wales this year would be approximately 14,450,000 and the number of lambs approximately 8,670,000, assuming the marking rate to be 60 per cent. This would be an increase of 5 per cent, over the figure of probable markings given at about this time last year which was 8,222,000. In Victoria where the more prolific crossbreeds predominate the Vice Consul predicts that nearly 5,000,000 lambs were marked. It is

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S , C O N T ' D

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expected that sheep owners in New South Wales will find an outlet for some of their stock in Queensland when the drought breaks there.

STOCKS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL AT PORT ELIZABETH ON JUNE 30, 1926: Stocks of wool at Port Elizabeth on June 30, 1926 amounted to only 9,983 bales (bale averages 340 pounds) compared with 24,151 bales on July 30, 1925. According to latest information published in The Wool Record and Textile World of September 9, 1926 it is still too early to give any accurate forecast of this year's wool clip either as regard its condition and quality or its weight compared with last season. Generally, however, it is anticipated that the new clip should be very attractive and should leave little to be desired in the matter of yield and quality. Of course, many clips show the effects of the very severe drought and most of the farmers are complaining bitterly about the drought but do not generally anticipate that the clip will be seriously smaller than that of last year.

EFFORTS MADE TO ENCOURAGE ANGORA GOAT BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA: The Australasian Goat Society is endeavoring to encourage the breeding of Angoras in the commonwealth and with the object of improving the stock is anxious to import rams from South Africa according to The Wool Record and Textile World of September 9, 1926. The Minister of Agriculture is sounding Angora goat breeders as to their views on the desirability of exporting breeding stock to Australia as there was adverse criticism in some quarters last year when stud goats were exported to America, the contention being that it was a mistake to supply stud stock to competitors.

CATTLE CONDITIONS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL: Available statistics place the season's kill of cattle for the entire State at slightly in excess of 500,000 which is only half of the number slaughtered during the previous year an average season's kill is about 750,000. Most of the animals were slaughtered for making xarque i. e. dried or salted beef. The slaughtering season for the year 1926 did not open until the first of March which is considerably later than usual and a few packing plants did not open until April. Owing to severe drought during the early summer months of December and January cattle were not as fat this year as the average in previous years although the quality has been improving for the last 8 years or so.

SIX MONTHS MEAT PRODUCTION IN GERMANY: The production of inspected meat in Germany was greater during the first six months of 1926 than during the same period of 1925. The quantity produced was 2,330,593,000 pounds compared with 2,224,127,000 pounds in 1925 for the corresponding period or an increase of 5 per cent. The production is still 10 per cent below the 2,591,295,000 pounds produced in the first six months of 1913. Beef shows an increase of 4 per cent over 1925, and pork 6 per cent. Pork production is still 16 per cent below pre-war. The production of horse meat was 40,475,000 an increase of 15 per cent over last year and a 2 per cent increase compared with 1913. Net imports of meat into Germany for the first half of 1926 amounted to 423,706,000 pounds compared with 457,332,000 pounds for the same period of 1925 or a decrease of 7 per cent. There appears to be an increase in beef consumption as both home production and net imports increased. Net imports of pork for this period decreased 17 per cent while other or unclassified meat also shows a decrease.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT

Apples

The United Kingdom furnishes the largest market for American apples. The season opened this year with high prices prevailing in the Liverpool market but Mr. Edwin Smith, the Fruit Specialist of the Department of Agriculture in Europe, states that these prices were a result of the scarcity of fruit of all kinds, both domestic and imported, and do not indicate that there is likely to be an unusual demand for apples this year. In fact, lower prices are to be expected upon the arrival of heavier supplies since generally unsatisfactory economic conditions prevail in the United Kingdom. Low industrial activity and unemployment may be expected to affect adversely the demand for apples in the British market this season. The coal strike still continues and, although there are some signs pointing to an early settlement, the long continued depression will doubtless tend to reduce the purchasing power. A favorable factor in the situation is the reduced apple crop in the United Kingdom and the smaller crops of good quality apples in continental countries.

In Germany the outlook for American apples is better than last year, particularly for the best qualities, according to Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Berlin. This conclusion is based upon the fact that the economic situation in Germany is gradually improving, with a consequent improvement in the purchasing power, together with the fact that there are generally decreased supplies of good apples in adjacent countries which usually compete strongly with the United States in the German apple market.

Upon the whole the prospects for demand for American apples in Scandinavian countries are not promising. Denmark and Norway are experiencing very depressed business conditions and there are no clear signs pointing to early improvement. Conditions in Sweden, however, have been decidedly better than in the other Scandinavian countries and, considering the fact that the Swedish apple crop has been reported as somewhat less than normal, and that the crops of other European countries which supply the market have been in general poor, it is likely that Sweden will furnish as good a market as usual for American apples. In the Netherlands the apple crop was very poor this year and there should be a good demand for outside supplies. Imports of all kinds into Belgium from countries on a gold basis are reported as very dull on account of the low value of the franc. Since a fairly good apple crop was forecast for Belgium earlier in the season it is not likely that imports of American apples will show any significant increase. A factor favoring demand in Belgium, however, is the increase in wages in various industries which should improve purchasing power. France has never provided a large market for American apples although attempts made last year to enter the Paris market on an organized basis met with some success. This year, however, the uncertain economic conditions will undoubtedly have an adverse effect upon importations.

In the North American markets the demand for apples is not likely to be as good as usual. In Cuba at least the extremely depressed purchasing power

FOREIGN DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT, CONT'D.

will restrict buying. There is no definite indication of the demand in Mexico but it is not likely to show any significant improvement. In Canada the apple crop this year is slightly less than that of 1925 but imports into those sections of Canada which consume American apples will probably be about the same as last year.

Prunes

Germany was formerly the largest market for American prunes but during the past season the shipments to that country showed a marked decrease which was caused largely by the high tariff on this commodity. For the present season California quotations opened late and too high in the opinion of Hamburg importers as reported by Consul Walter H. Foote at that port. In view of the large crop of Yugoslav prunes the opinion prevails that that country will furnish a larger part of Germany's requirements than usual unless prices on California prunes drop. The price of California Santa Clara prunes size 70/80 for September-October shipment ranged from \$6.35 to \$7.53 per 50 kilos as compared with \$6.33 for 70/75 Yugoslav prunes for October delivery. For 100/120 Santa Clara prunes the September-October delivery price ranged from \$4.55 to \$5.14 as compared with \$3.60 to \$3.65 for Yugoslav 100/120s. The figures are not exactly comparable since California sizes indicate number of prunes per pound while Yugoslav sizes indicate the number per half kilo (1.1 pounds). Last year the quotations on the first of September for Santa Clara prunes ranged from \$5.80 per 50 kilos for 100/120s to \$7.65 for 70/80s and \$13.55 for 30/40s. Yugoslav prunes were quoted at only slightly lower prices last year than California Santa Clara prunes and about the same as California French prunes. It is believed, according to Consul Foote's report, that imports into Germany will be rather large during the latter part of 1926 and the early part of 1927 on account of the small unsold stocks now on hand. The unsold stocks on August 15 amounted to only 1,900 tons. The renewed and increased importation of Oregon prunes has exerted a strong influence on the Hamburg market states Consul Foote. The Oregon prunes are cheaper in proportion to their quality in the opinion of Hamburg dealers. According to estimates of Hamburg importers 3,000 tons of Oregon prunes and 3,000 tons of Yugoslav have been ordered for September-October delivery but practically no orders had been placed up to the first of September for California prunes on account of the high prices.

Last year France provided the largest market for American prunes, taking a total of almost 20,000 short tons during 1925-26 compared with 10,000 short tons in 1924-25. The increase was caused largely by the failure of the Prune d'Ente crop. This year the crop promises to be much better, around 11,000 short tons, according to latest advices, compared with only 1,000 tons last year, which is expected to reduce importations. The outlook is not as bad as it might appear from these figures, however, since a considerable part of the domestic prunes are always exported from France and even in years of good crops imports are made for consumption in northern France. The opening prices on Prune d'Ente prunes were much lower than those of last year and considerably below those on California prunes. In spite of this dealers expect a good demand later in the season for large size California prunes if prices are reduced, according to a recent report from Consul Memminger at Bordeaux.

FOREIGN DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT, CONT'D.

In the United Kingdom Yugoslav prunes do not compete strongly with American prunes and consequently the good crop in that country will not materially affect the British market. On the other hand, France exports considerably quantities of prunes to the United Kingdom in years of good crops and increased competition may be expected this year from that source.

In the Scandinavian markets the prospects for American prunes do not seem to be as good as last year. Business conditions have been very depressed in Norway and Denmark for some months. Conditions are much better in Sweden but in all these countries Yugoslav prunes will undoubtedly compete actively.

Raisins

During the past season the United Kingdom was the largest market for American raisins, taking 32 per cent of the total exports from this country. The British market has continued to grow in importance as a result of aggressive advertising on the part of American exporters. The principal competition encountered at this time of the year is from Smyrna raisins. The Smyrna crop is expected to exceed 40,000 short tons, somewhat larger than the postwar average production. The crop of Malaga raisins is reported to be about one-third less than last year and the quality lower, which should reduce competition from that source. Definite attempts are being made, however, to organize the Malaga raisin trade, to improve the quality of the product, and to make it better known in the leading markets. The influence of Australian raisins, which have become second only to the American fruit in the British market, will not be felt until early in 1927. It is probable that lower purchasing power, resulting from the prolonged depression, will affect to some extent the demand for raisins.

In Germany it is believed by importers that American raisins will meet greater competition this year from those of Smyrna, according to a report from Consul Foote at Hamburg. One result of the successful selling of American raisins in the British market has been to force part of the Smyrna product out of that market and more Smyrna raisins are now being sold in Germany. In the year 1925-26 about 50 per cent of the Smyrna raisins went to the North Continent, largely Germany, and 24 per cent to the United Kingdom. In 1922-23, when conditions were typical of preceding years, 54 per cent of the Smyrna raisins were shipped to the United Kingdom and 38 per cent to the North Continent. California raisins are quoted at slightly lower prices this season than Smyrnas, according to Consul Foote, but they are not cheap enough to exert a strong influence against the Smyrna product in the opinion of Hamburg importers. On the other hand, California sulphur bleached raisins are very popular in Germany and according to Hamburg dealers, this popularity is due to a large extent to their pleasing color as the darker colored types do not appeal to the German consumers. Prices on California raisins of 1926 crop for September-October shipment ranged from \$9.03 - \$9.13 a case of 50 kilograms for oil dipped seedless Sultanas, compared with \$9.15 last year, to \$11.63 - \$11.70 for Fancy Northern Sulphur Bleached Thompson Seedless, compared with \$12.65 for October delivery of the 1925 crop.

FOREIGN DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT, CONT'D.

Up until last year Canada maintained first place as a market for American raisins. The proximity of the two countries and the similarity of consumers' tastes have given the American product an advantage over raisins from other sources. The principal future competition is likely to come from Australian raisins which are given a tariff preference in the Canadian market. The long distance between the two countries and the difference in the producing seasons, however, lessen the threat of this competition. During the past Canadian fiscal year, ended March 31, the United States supplied 90 per cent of the raisins imported into Canada, Spain 4 per cent and only a small amount came directly from Australia although a fairly large quantity of Australian raisins may have been included in the imports credited to the United Kingdom. According to a report dated August 6 from Consul F. S. Johnson at Kingston, New Brunswick, the only raisins seen or offered for sale in his district are from California. He expressed doubt as to the ability of Australian raisins to compete with the American product in view of the fact that the latter are well known and generally liked by the public.

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DEMAND IN BRITISH APPLE MARKET STRONG AND STEADY

The British apple market for the week ending September 22 was strong and steady, according to a cable received from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Much of the barreled stock offered on Wednesday's auction in Liverpool consisted of ungraded 2-inch fruit from Virginia, which sold considerably below the prices paid for corresponding varieties of graded apples last week. Virginia Jonathans again topped the market but at lower prices, A-2 1/4 inch fruit having brought only \$7.30 to \$8.64 this week as against \$10.95 to \$12.17 per barrel last week.

Supplies of Virginia Yellow Newtowns this week were liberal and the demand was good, with prices ranging from \$6.57 to \$7.30 per barrel as compared with \$6.33 to \$6.57 per barrel last week when supplies were light and demand low. Grimes Golden were only in light supply this week but as the condition was only fair and demand moderate prices paid ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.17 for ungraded 2-inch stock as compared with \$5.60 to \$6.33 for A-2 1/4 inch stock last week. There was a good demand for Virginia Ben Davis at \$5.84 to \$7.54 per barrel. Supplies of that variety were moderate. Virginia Jonathans were in liberal supply but the demand was good and prices quoted topped the market. Pacific Coast Jonathans and Gravensteins were in light supply. The demand was brisk. Only small supplies of boxed apples are available on the British market, says Mr. Smith. Barreled apples from New York were arriving during the week in badly slack condition. The Virginia packs were mostly tight but arrivals from that state were green. Retailers are still without sufficient supplies of good fruit. Apples sold at retail during the week at 20¢ per pound.

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AUSTRALIAN APPLE EXPORTERS SEEK GOVERNMENT AID

Although the 1926 Australian apple export season opened favorably, adverse circumstances have placed growers in serious difficulties, and they are now petitioning the Federal Government for assistance, says Mr. E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney. Over the past few years the industry has not been prosperous, but it was hoped that the season just ended would bring a return of prosperity. A record number of cases of apples was exported to the United Kingdom (the principal purchaser) during the 1926 season. The fruit arrived in excellent condition and prices for the first shipments were all that could be desired. However, the general strike in Great Britain and the subsequent coal strike administered a serious blow to the industry. At that time substantial shipments of Australian apples were arriving in British ports at short intervals, but as a result of the strike and the consequent delays in the shipping industry several cargoes were delivered on the market simultaneously. Prices as a result took a sharp downward trend, and a considerable amount of fruit had to be disposed of at quotations insufficient to cover transportation, commission, and other costs. It is estimated that the average price received for Australian apples in British markets during the 1926 season was below \$2.25 per case, says Mr. Babbitt. The cost of producing Australian apples and distributing them on the British market according to the Trade Commissioner amounts to about \$3.00 per case. The Tasmania cost is slightly less.

The Australian Fruit Council has requested the Commonwealth Government, through the Minister of Markets and Migration, to take steps to protect the apple industry. The suggestion put forward is that the Federal Government should guarantee the growers 2¢ per lb. up to a maximum of \$2.90 per case against losses since the strike started in England. This proposal means that, should the growers' average price for the season be below \$2.90 a case the Federal Government would provide up to 2¢ per lb. on exports to recoup their losses. The Commonwealth Government in recent years has assisted the canned fruit industry to the extent of about \$5,000,000 and the dried fruits industry to nearly \$1,000,000 it has also guaranteed the citrus fruits industry out-of-pocket expenses and has helped the Australian wine export industry. While the cost of production, in the case of the apple industry, has increased by over 100 per cent in recent years no assistance in the shape of bounties has been received from the Federal Government says Mr. Babbitt. It is claimed by the apple growers that theirs is the only primary industry that has not received assistance. In 1925 with only half a crop, caused principally through blemished fruit, producers had the first good season for many years. Practically all of the profits of the 1925 season were put back into the orchards, in the shape of manures, sprays, labor, etc., thus improving the quality and quantity of fruit for export. As a result the shipment of apples this year was the highest on record, amounting to more than 2,750,000 bushels, Tasmania alone contributing 2,100,000 bushels to the total.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS EXPORT CONTROL OPERATIONS

The Commonwealth Minister for Markets and Migration, in a recent statement regarding the operation of the Australian Dried Fruits Export Control Act, announced that the whole of the surplus production of sultanas, currants and lexias for the year 1925, amounting to 28,000 short tons, had been exported and sold abroad (mainly in the United Kingdom), under licenses issued on the terms and conditions laid down by the Board, says Mr. E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney. The returns for sultanas, which comprised 14,538 short tons, were very satisfactory, but the net results to growers for the remainder of the fruit were unsatisfactory, according to the Minister. However, the prices realized so far in the United Kingdom for fruits harvested in the Commonwealth this year are very encouraging. The Dried Fruits Export Control Board early in the year secured a substantial reduction in oversea freights, which it is estimated will mean an increase return to growers of over \$135,000 on the dried fruits exported from Australia in 1926.

It is stated that as a result of the representations made by the Commonwealth Government to the Canadian Government the benefits of the Canadian Preferential tariff are now limited to direct shipments from Australia to Canada, resulting in a "substantial" demand by Canadian buyers for Australian dried fruits. With a preference of about \$61 per short ton over Californian and Leverline fruits the Commonwealth looks for an outlet in the Dominion of Canada for a considerable portion of its surplus dried fruits. Trade publicity work is now being carried on in England in connection with Australian dried fruits and other products under a joint scheme in which the Dried Fruits Control Board is co-operating with other interests and the Commonwealth Government with the object of increasing the demand for Australian products.

The quantity of dried fruits harvested for the season 1925-26, and processed to June 30, 1926, was 37,120 short tons, comprising 20,834 short tons of sultanas, 13,500 short tons of currants and 2,776 short tons of lexias. It is estimated that the quantity available for export to all markets will be 25,706 short tons, including 2,240 short tons to New Zealand, and in this connection the Minister for Markets notes that the Commonwealth Government proposes to reopen negotiations with New Zealand to secure a preference for Australian dried fruits.

Reference is made to the improvement in the quality now being sold, but the statement of the Minister for Markets and Migration declares that it is to be regretted that the arrival in London of the first shipments of this season's Australian dried fruit synchronized with the general strike in Great Britain. The industrial situation following the coal stoppage has continued to depress the market since the opening of the season. The total revenue of the Dried Fruits Export Control Board for the year ended June 30, 1925, was \$91,800 and for the year ended June 30, 1926, \$148,800.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PASSES CANNED FRUITS EXPORT CONTROL BILL

The Canned Fruits Export Bill passed by the Commonwealth House of Representatives on August 4, 1926 is designed to enable those engaged in the production and canning of fruit to control the exporting and marketing of their exportable surplus. according to a report received from Mr. E. G. Babcott the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney. The Commonwealth Minister, for Markets and Migration who sponsored the bill, states that it is identical in every respect to the Dairy Produce and Canned Fruits Export Control Acts which have been quite successful. The Act will not become effective until the owners of canneries have been given an opportunity to signify their approval or disapproval of the Act by vote. In substance the bill provides for the control of export, and sale and distribution after export, of Australian dried fruit by enabling the Governor General, by proclamation, to prohibit the export from the commonwealth of any canned fruit except in accordance with a license issued by the Minister for Markets and Migration. Four States, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania are mainly concerned with the canned fruits industry, the bulk of the raw fruit production being on the irrigated areas of the first two states, according to the Commonwealth Minister of Markets. During recent years the production has increased considerably chiefly on account of the areas given over to the production of fruits in connection with the soldier settlement schemes of New South Wales and Victoria. In 1921-22 approximately 1,140,000 dozen 30 ounce cans of fruit were canned in Australia; by 1924-25 that number had increased to 2,500,000 dozen cans.

YUGOSLAV PRUNE EXPORTERS ASK GOVERNMENT AID

A conference of Yugoslav prune exporters was held in Belgrade on August 4, 1926, according to Consul E. S. Patton at Belgrade. After considering factors that are adversely affecting the prune industry the conference passed the following resolution:

1. To send a petition to the Government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry requesting a credit of 350 million dinars (\$6,183,000 at exchange of September 21) for the establishment of market commissions to examine prunes in Bosnia and Serbia and to control processing methods.
2. To request the Minister of Commerce and Industry to ask the Minister of Interior for the cooperation of the police in enforcing the proper drying of the fruit.
3. To request the Minister of Commerce and Industry to see that only experts are appointed to serve on such commissions.
4. The packing and examination of prunes should only be carried on in regions where such commissions exist.
5. To request the Minister of Communications to facilitate exports by providing more efficient means of transportation.
6. The Ministry of Public Works is requested to repair the bridges and highways before the season opens.
7. The Minister of Posts and Telegraph is requested to give orders to the postal authorities to meet the demand of the export trade in every possible way.
8. The Government is requested to stop the negotiations which are now being carried on with France, England, Belgium and Switzerland, as those countries are of no great importance to the industry and to start negotiations immediately with Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, and Denmark, which are of much more importance to our export trade, and only afterwards to negotiate with other countries.

CANADA ESTABLISHES MINIMUM VALUES ON IMPORTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR DUTY PURPOSES

The Canadian Department of Customs and Excise under the authority provided by Section 47 (A) of the Canadian Customs Act has recently fixed "fair market values" for fruits and vegetables imported into Canada. Section 47 (A) provides that, "Whenever it appears to the Governor in Council on a report from the Minister of Customs and Excise that 'natural products' of a class produced in Canada are being imported either for sale or on consignment under conditions that injuriously affect the interests of domestic producers, the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to place a special valuation for duty purposes on such products notwithstanding any other provisions of the Customs Act and the value so determined shall be held to be the fair market value". These values are to be used as the basis for assessment of ad valorem and specifies dumping duties, instead of the invoice values given in the export declarations.

Special (dumping) duties will be imposed whenever the invoice value of the price paid by the importer is more than 5% below the valuations fixed by the Minister of Customs and Excise. In such cases the importer will be required to pay in addition to the regular import duty a special assessment equal to the difference between the officially fixed value and the invoice value. Such special (dumping) assessment, however, may in no case exceed 15% ad valorem.

For example, the duty on tomatoes is 30% ad valorem; the fixed valuation is 5¢ per pound, or \$5.00 per 100 pounds. On that basis the duty would be \$1.50. If the invoice value, however, is given at only \$4.25 per 100 pounds the importer will be required to pay a special (dumping) duty of 75¢, namely the difference between the invoice value and the official valuation in addition to the regular import duty of \$1.50. In the case of fruits and vegetables which carry a specific rather than an ad valorem rate of duty, the "fixed valuations" will be used only in determining the amount of special (dumping) duty that will be assessed. Thus in the case of A No. 1 apples whose "fair market value" has been fixed at \$4.50 per barrel and which carry a tariff of 90¢ a barrel, the importer pays only the 90¢ tariff if the fruit is evaluated at not more than 5% below \$4.50. Should the valuation be more than 5% below \$4.50 per barrel, however, the importer would be required to pay the difference in the form of a special (dumping) duty, such special assessment, however, not to exceed 15% ad valorem.

GRAIN PRODUCTION AND WHEAT IMPORT REQUIREMENT OF FRANCE

The Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marches made its estimate on September 8 of the grain crops of France on the basis of voluntary reports received from farmers, millers, merchants, etc. throughout the country. According to this estimate the wheat crop is expected to be about 259,000,000 bushels compared with last year's final official estimate of 350,942,000 bushels. Rye is placed at 35,240,000 bushels compared with 43,665,000; barley 52,770,000 compared with 47,161,000 and oats 421,732,000 compared with 326,959,000. In the past five years the estimates of the Bulletin des Halles have not generally come so near the final official figures as the first official estimates put out about the same time or later but are still a fair indication of what the final estimate will be. They have usually been within 6 per cent of the final official report although for 1923 the oats estimate was 15 per cent below the official and in 1922 the wheat crop was 14 per cent above. This year, the first regular official report has not yet been received.

Informal estimates were made by the Ministry of Agriculture about the first of August giving the wheat production as 200,000 000 bushels and rye only 23,600,000 bushels. Being at least a month and a half in advance of the regular report, however, this estimate does not necessarily give an indication of the regular report.

The Bulletin places the total domestic wheat consumption requirement at 331 million bushels made up of a bread requirement of 255 million bushels, seed 29 million and animal feed, losses, etc. 37 million, leaving 72 million bushels to be made up by imports.

According to the report the estimate of consumption is conservative. A possible decrease of some 37 million bushels in the bread requirement resulting from the substitution of rye, rice, tapioca, etc. and from long milling, will probably be offset by increased demand due to population increases and other causes. The estimates for food consumption and for feed are considered conservative. The seed figure allows 1.8 bushels to the acre and an increase of some 20 per cent for re-seeding or a total of 2.2 bushels which is not a high allowance. The decrease in rye production in France this year is expected to cause an additional demand for wheat. It is also pointed out that in spite of the large wheat harvest of 1925 supplies at the end of the year were light.

Continued

FRANCE; PRODUCTION OF GRAINS, ANNUAL 1922 TO 1926.

Crop	Bulletin des Halles		Official			Percent Bulletin is of final official estimate Per cent
	Date	Amount 1,000 bushels	Date	First Amount 1,000 bushels	Final Amount 1,000 bushels	
WHEAT						
1922.....	9-27	277,138	9-30	235,368	243,315	113.9
1923.....	10-3	292,729	8-28	230,474	275,569	106.2
1924.....	9-28/30	297,363	10-15	232,335	281,179	105.8
1925.....	9-23	331,826	9-17	329,073	330,842	100.3
1926.....	9-8	258,633	8-1	a/ 280,000		
RYE						
1922.....	9-27	38,093	9-30	37,610	38,412	99.2
1923.....	10-3	36,194	8-23	36,914	36,517	99.1
1924.....	9-28/30	38,722	10-15	39,874	40,241	96.2
1925.....	9-23	40,379	9-17	44,761	43,663	92.2
1926.....	9-8	35,239	8-1	a/ 23,600		
BARLEY						
1922.....	10-4	41,739	9-30	39,534	40,908	102.0
1923.....	10-3	46,583	9-6	46,993	45,024	103.5
1924.....	10-3	46,189	11-5	45,934	48,051	96.1
1925.....	9-26	44,386	10-13	48,960	47,161	94.1
1926.....	9-8	52,771				
OATS						
1922.....	10-4	289,208	9-30	288,243	288,264	100.3
1923.....	10-3	388,530	9-6	377,470	336,944	115.3
1924.....	10-3	332,854	11-5	295,771	305,535	108.9
1925.....	9-26	341,679	10-13	330,346	326,959	104.5
1926.....	9-8	421,732				

a/ Informal estimate made by the French Minister of Agriculture about the first of August.

CORRECTION

In the issue of Foreign Crops and Markets dated September 13, 1926, there appears in note 4 at the bottom of page 326 the sentence: "For 1923 farmers reported usually fed about 86 per cent of the crop." The "86" should read "8.6".

RICE CROP PROSPECTS

It is too early to give a definite indication of world rice production as compared with last year on account of lack of information from the principal rice producing countries in Asia, India, Siam, Japan, etc. Data received up to date for a few countries show increases in both area and production.

Rice area in seven countries reporting up to the present time for the whole or part of their crops is estimated at 15,249,000 acres compared with 13,988,000 acres last year or an increase of 9 per cent.

Production estimates for 5 countries reporting indicate an increase of 10 per cent over 1925 from 4,097,613 thousand pounds in that year to 4,492,688 thousand pounds in 1926.

In India which produces about half the world's rice exclusive of China rice is being sown and transplanted. The first estimate of area is not due until October 20. According to a cablegram dated September 2 from C. B. Spofford, Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, monsoon rains have been general throughout India with some damage to rice crop in Burma reported as a result of floods. Previous to this reports indicated that more rain was needed for the rice crop in some parts of India.

Rice fields in Eastern Japan are reported to be damaged by the severe typhoon which swept over Tokyo recently and it is feared that the harvest will be seriously affected states the Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter of London dated September 6, 1926.

Recent advices from Vice Consul C. B. Chamberlain report that the summer or first crop in the Swatow Consular District of China while not as plentiful as last year has given a very satisfactory yield due to generally favorable weather. Reported production in the several Districts vary from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the estimated possible maximum yield. This crop last year was a record one yielding 98 per cent of the estimated possible maximum. In the Foochow Consul District prospects during the June quarter were for a 100 per cent first rice crop, at least in the lowlands, though higher fields showed the lack of water writes Consul E. B. Price under date of July 20, 1926. These two districts include the Eastern part of Kwangtung province and about the whole of the province of Fukien. These Consular Districts in southern China are in the rice growing area but do not contain the most important producing provinces in China.

In the Changsha and Hankow Consular Districts where over a fourth of the Chinese crop is said to be grown prospects are not bright for a good crop as stated in Foreign Service Release of this Bureau on September 8, 1926. In the important surplus producing province of Hunan estimates of the crop were reduced from 80 per cent to 60 per cent of normal on account of the worst flood ever experienced writes Vice Consul J. C. Vincent. In the southern Hupeh area some of the districts are reporting a normal or 80 per cent crop while others report a 45-50 per cent crop. In northern Hupeh and southern Honan the rice outlook is very discouraging. Kiangsi, also a surplus producing province

RICE CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

is the only province in these consular districts with really good prospects of an excellent harvest according to Consul J. C. Huston stationed at Hankow. Upland rice in Manchuria was also reported as having suffered from drought and the crop this season was expected to be a comparative failure.

The weather in the principal rice cultivating zones in Brazil was characterized by a lack of rainfall during the first 10 days of August. Some harvesting was done in Central and Southern States, a good yield being reported in Goyaz, reports Vice Consul Allen Dawson of Rio de Janeiro under date of August 20. The condition of the northern crop is said to be fair to good. Preparation for the next crop has started in the south and center but not much interest is being taken in the cultivation of rice due to prevailing low prices.

RICE: Area and production in 1926 as reported up to September 24 compared with 1925

Country	Area		
	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States	908	1,018	112.1
Italy	356	346	97.2
Bulgaria	13	12	92.3
Turkey	87	133	152.9
Chosen (Korea).....	3,885	3,377	86.9
French Indo-China	a/ 3,449	a/ 3,778	109.5
Java and Madura	b/ 5,290	b/ 6,585	124.5
Total, above 7 countries	13,988	15,249	109.0
	Production (cleaned rice)		
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States.....	951,639	1,090,750	114.6
Italy	873,130	857,344	98.2
Bulgaria	16,516	17,403	105.4
Taiwan (Formosa)	c/ 945,009	c/ 953,768	100.9
French Indo China	d/ 1,311,319	d/ 1,573,434	120.0
Total, 5 countries	4,097,613	4,492,688	109.6
Approximate world total exclusive of China	126,000,000		

a/ In Annam and Tonking only. Total area in Indo China in 1925 amounted to 12,533,000 acres. b/ Standing and harvested at end of May. Of this area only 5,520,000 acres had been harvested by May 31 compared with 5,277,000 last year at the same time. Production up to May 31, 3,808,000 thousand pounds compared with 6,020,280 thousand pounds up to same date of 1925. This year, however, only 29 per cent of area planted up to this date had been harvested while last year 47 per cent had been harvested by May 31. c/ First crop. d/ Tonkin and first crop in Annam.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION AND MILL STOCKS

Details as to figures on world mill cotton consumption recently is used by the International Cotton Federation for which totals appeared in Foreign Crops and Markets for September 13 show that for the season ending July 31, 1926 Japan and Russia increased considerably their consumption of cotton, as compared with the previous season, while Great Britain and Germany showed some decrease. There was little change in consumption in France. During the six months ending July 31, 1926 Russia increased considerably over the previous six months her consumption, of growths other than American which were distributed as follows in running bales: Russian 717,037, Persian 102,317 and Chinese 593, a total of 820,357 bales compared with only 59,000 of American consumed. The previous six months Russia consumed 214,000 bales of American and 333,000 of other growths.

Stocks at European mills on July 31, 1926, did not show much difference from the previous year with the exception of Germany and Russia, both showing a decrease. Japan showed a small increase.

The following table shows mill consumption and stocks in thousands of running bales for certain important countries, as reported by the International Cotton Federation:

Country	Consumption		Stocks	
	Year ended July 31, 1925	Year ended July 31, 1926	July 31, 1925	July 31, 1926
Great Britain	3,235	3,022	252	242
Germany	1,211	1,148	192	135
France	1,122	1,179	227	223
Italy	1,002	1,037	249	204
Russia	1,004	1,752	337	234
Czechoslovakia	464	477	76	59
Spain	352	407	29	30
Japan	2,459	2,816	783	619
India	2,440	2,064	583	520
World	24,631	23,294	4,436	4,257

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN BRADFORD WOOL MARKET

Conditions in the Bradford, England, wool textile industry show definite signs of improvement, according to a report from Consul A. R. Thompson dated September 8. The rising trend of wool prices in Sydney during the first week of September induced the Bradford top makers to quote higher prices for all qualities of tops. The price quoted on September 8 for a good 64s top was 51d (\$1.03) per pound while 40s prepared were quoted at 21s (50.42) per pound. Bradford users, however, were well supplied before the quotation of these new prices and were buying cautiously with the result that insufficient purchases had been made to confirm the advanced prices.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, CONT'D.

The position of the Bradford spinning section is improving. Botany spinners are fully maintaining their output and have sufficient orders on hand to cause them to expect higher margins of profit. There is better business in crossbred yarns compared with recent months. An optimistic feeling prevails throughout the trade, and machinery is better employed than during the first part of August. Crossbred yarns were quoted at a penny a pound higher during the first week of September than in the previous week.

The demand for piece goods is well maintained, particularly with respect to the British home trade, and prices remain firm notwithstanding the continuance of the coal strike. Inquiry for Huddersfield cloth is good and the number of short time workers in that town is decreasing. The woollen section, which experienced great depression during the past summer, is showing signs of slight improvement and the manufacture of Huddersfield worsteds has also become more active, particularly with respect to orders from the United States and South America.

LONDON COLONIAL WOOL SALES

The fifth series of the London Colonial Wool Sales for 1926 opened on September 14 with the general tone of the market very strong, according to Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Opening prices were as follows: 64's, 113.6¢; 60's, 103.4¢; 56's, 81.8¢; 50's, 66.9¢; 46's, 54.7¢; 44's, 48.7¢; 40's, 46.6¢. Continental countries took the bulk of the first day's offerings, Germany being particularly active. Only moderate purchases were made by British trade. American buyers remained inactive the first day.

OUTLOOK FOR OILSEEDS

The first estimate of the area sown to flaxseed in Argentina for the 1926-27 season is placed at 6,524,000 acres compared with a preliminary forecast of 6,300,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate is 5.2 per cent above the final acreage of 6,201,000 acres sown last year. Latest information on the condition of the crop reported the growth to be excellent.

The outlook for the soya bean crop in North Manchuria was good, according to Consul Hanson at Harbin in a report of August 10. The acreage was reported as increased by the Chinese Eastern Railway and growing conditions about the middle of July had been above average in all regions and equal to the conditions at about the same time last year. Weather conditions between then and the date of the Consul's report had been favorable. The quality of the crop is said to be somewhat below last year in the eastern and southern districts, while in Anda, Harbin and Lower Sungaria it is considerably above average. Supplies of beans in the hands of producers in North Manchuria are small, the Consul states.

INDEX NUMBER OF NET FOREIGN TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS

The net foreign trade index numbers for the year ending June 30, 1926, which are published below, show for the first time a net surplus of imports over exports as calculated on the basis of pre-war prices. This index number is a measure of the relative difference in volume between exports and imports of foodstuffs. Changes in volume are measured in every instance by taking the sum of the products of the volume of trade in each commodity by the average price of that commodity in the five years, July 1, 1909-June 30, 1914, taken as weights. In other words, if the prices of all foodstuffs had remained constant at the average level of the five years before the war, the total value of foodstuffs imported during the year ending June 30, 1926, would be in excess of the total value of foodstuffs exported during that year.

In the preceding year the surplus of exports over imports calculated on this basis was 72 per cent greater than in the average of the five years just before the war, giving an index number of net exports of foodstuffs of 172. During the year ending June 30, 1926, the whole surplus of exports was wiped out by the decrease in the volume of exports of grains and animal products, together with an increase in imports of sugar and fruits, nuts and vegetables. The index number of net exports of foodstuffs thus dropped below zero and if it may be so expressed can only be represented as minus 14.

With this explanation the index numbers of net foreign trade in foodstuffs are presented in the following table with comparisons with the index numbers of previous years.

Index numbers of net foreign trade in foodstuffs, 1920-1926

Year ending June 30	All food-stuffs, net exports	Animal products, net exports	Grains and grain products, net exports	Sugar, net imports	Fruits, nuts and vegetables, net imports
AV 1910-1914	100	100	100	100	100
1920 ..	297	209	226	147	178
1921 ..	331	146	315	151	159
1922 ..	365	171	300	153	207
1923 ..	238	171	256	179	230
1924 ..	133	177	135	176	171
1925 ..	172	123	237	198	201
1926 ..	*	105	117	199	222

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issue, 1926

* All foodstuffs show a net import for year.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES 1922 to 1926

Agricultural imports into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1926, exclusive of forest products, show an increase in value over the preceding year of nearly 100 million dollars or 5 per cent. These imports comprised 43 per cent of the total American imports during the past year. Total imports, as well as agricultural imports, have been increasing during the last few years but agricultural imports, exclusive of forest products, are decreasing in percentage of total imports. More than half the rise in value of total imports during the last year is accounted for by the increase in the imports of crude rubber, which is included in forest products.

Increases or little change in value of important agricultural imports are found in all cases except for sugar and molasses, tobacco and nuts. In the case of the first exception the quantity of cane sugar imported increased 2 per cent but on account of the much lower price, the value decreased 22 per cent. The value of tobacco imports for the past year as compared with the preceding year decreased 23 per cent. Imports of wool increased in quantity 21 per cent while their value increased only 2 per cent. An increase of 55 per cent occurred in quantities of clothing and combing wool imported but the quantity of carpet wool decreased 15 per cent. Silk imports advanced about 10 per cent both in quantity and value. Considerable increases are also found in imports of coffee, fruits, both dried and fresh, eggs, principally dried and frozen, vegetable oils, oil seeds, and vegetable fibers.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: U. S. imports as compared with total imports,
1922 - 1926

Year ending June 30	Total	Agricultural			Percentage of total	
		Excluding forest products	Forest	Including forest products	Excluding forest products	Including forest products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Per cent	Per cent
1922.....	2,608	1,283	245	1,528	49.2	58.6
1923.....	3,261	1,905	406	2,311	50.4	61.1
1924.....	3,554	1,917	374	2,091	48.3	58.8
1925.....	3,824	1,819	465	2,304	47.6	59.7
1926.....	4,487	1,918	849	2,767	43.0	61.9

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States,
June 1926-1926.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
		(Prelim)	(Prelim)		
		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Birds	No	430	505	669	811
Cattle	No	136	215	3,822	6,117
Foxes, silver	No	a/	b/ 2	a/	b/ 354
Hogs	lb	a/	b/ 1,209	a/	b/ 140
Horses	No	2	3	1,112	1,878
Poultry	lb	1,781	2,226	336	479
Sheep	No	46	56	320	405
Other live animals	lb	c/	c/	3,626	1,975
Total live animals				9,835	12,189
Dairy products:					
Butter	lb	7,189	6,440	2,560	2,360
Casein or lactarine	lb	19,516	23,033	1,463	2,204
Cheese	lb	61,489	62,412	17,217	17,394
Milk and cream-					
Condensed, evaporated, etc -					
Cream-					
Powdered, malted, etc	lb	718	3,046	66	276
Milk-					
Sweetened	lb	5,764	396	716	39
Unsweetened	lb	2,269	1,035	253	99
Powdered	lb	2,988	6,127	316	723
Sweet or sour and buttermilk -					
Cream	gal	4,765	4,793	6,923	7,094
Milk	gal	6,418	7,479	1,017	1,267
Total dairy products				30,531	31,456
Eggs and egg products:					
Egg albumen -					
Dried	lb	3,257	4,490	2,680	3,452
Frozen, prepared or preserved	lb	1,106	5,119	147	648
Eggs and egg yolks, preserved -					
Eggs, whole-					
Dried	lb	1,984	1,365	931	730
Frozen	lb	8,751	12,647	1,279	1,950
Yolks-					
Dried	lb	4,281	6,004	941	1,512
Frozen	lb	4,151	5,662	653	979
Eggs in shell	doz	682	276	185	98
Total eggs and egg products				6,846	9,369

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925 Thou- sands	1926 (Prelim) Thou- sands	1925 1,000 dollars	1926 (Prelim) 1,000 dollars
NIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS - continued					
Hides and skins, raw (except fur)					
Buffalo hides-					
Dry and dry salted	lb	1,974	2,361	418	504
Wet salted	lb	1,049	306	222	70
Total buffalo hides		3,023	2,667	640	574
Calfskins-					
Dry and dry salted, less than 6 pounds	lb	8,087	6,103	3,309	2,830
Wet salted, less than 12 pounds	lb	23,155	21,513	5,884	5,094
Total calfskins	lb	31,242	27,616	9,193	7,924
Cattle hides-					
Dry and dry salted	lb	14,376	14,506	2,568	2,848
Wet salted	lb	184,934	140,568	26,646	21,165
Total cattle hides	lb	199,310	155,074	29,214	24,013
Deer and elk skins-	lb	d/	b/ 1,561	d/	b/ 530
Goat and kid skins-					
Dry and dry salted	lb	57,202	76,619	24,353	35,108
Green or pickled	lb	8,754	9,865	2,029	2,353
Total goat and kid skins	lb	65,956	86,484	26,382	37,461
Horse, colt and ass hides-					
Dry and dry salted	lb	4,954	4,654	798	643
Wet salted	lb	5,810	9,889	581	968
Total horse, colt and ass hides	lb	10,764	14,543	1,379	1,611
Kangaroo and wallaby skins	lb	697	783	513	597
Kip-					
Dry and dry salted, 6-12 pounds	lb	1,896	1,218	396	277
Wet salted, 12-25 pounds	lb	4,997	4,185	1,047	853
Total kip	lb	6,893	5,403	1,443	1,130

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -					
continued					
Hides and skins, raw (except fur)-Continued.					
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Slats, dry and pickled ...	lb	49,307	41,039	17,723	14,717
Splits (fleshers and					
skivers) pickled	lb	708	555	224	205
Woolled, dry and green	lb	12,288	12,780	4,200	3,701
Total sheep and lamb					
skins	lb	62,303	54,374	22,147	18,623
Miscellaneous hides and					
skins, n e s	lb	7,259	6,762	1,767	1,824
Total hides and skins	lb	387,447	355,267	92,678	94,287
Meats and meat products:					
Beef, fresh	lb	8,624	14,421	786	1,570
Veal, fresh	lb	3,795	3,858	500	577
Total beef and veal	lb	12,419	18,279	1,286	2,147
Mutton, fresh	lb	205	771	26	70
Lamb, fresh	lb	561	2,085	102	597
Total mutton and lamb	lb	766	3,456	128	667
Pork, fresh	lb	8,463	6,487	1,452	1,350
Poultry-					
Dead	lb	1,996	4,099	565	1,258
Prepared	lb	428	385	284	247
Miscellaneous meats:					
Meats, prepared, etc -					
Meats, canned.....	lb	12,423	14,827	1,318	1,689
Meat extracts	lb	267	320	223	399
Other prepared meats	lb	2,868	6,564	650	1,307
Miscellaneous meats, n e s .	lb	1,120	1,538	209	238
Total meats				3,115	9,302

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS - continued		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Meats and meat products - Continued.					
Oils and fats, animal -					
Beef and hog fats	lb	4,212	14,438	425	1,325
Grease and oils, n e s ..	lb	c/	c/	320	369
Wool grease	lb	9,154	11,026	299	415
Total oils and fats ...				1,044	2,109
Total meats and meat products				7,159	11,411
Silk, unmanufactured:					
Cocoons	lb	107	154	102	147
Raw silk	lb	59,138	64,291	353,149	400,501
Waste	lb	11,025	12,393	8,693	12,266
Total silk, unmanufactured lb		70,270	76,838	361,944	412,914
Wool and mohair, unfamufactured					
Carpet wool -					
On the skin or in the grease	lb	109,238	82,208	30,925	22,742
Washed or scoured	lb	29,223	35,872	9,055	11,173
Total carpet wool	lb	138,461	118,080	39,980	33,915
Clothing wool -					
In the grease and washed	lb	18,942	14,613	8,735	5,344
Scoured	lb	5,504	2,039	3,521	1,288
Total clothing wool ...	lb	24,446	16,652	12,256	6,632
Combing wool -					
In the grease and washed	lb	113,003	200,446	66,309	79,078
Scoured	lb	4,988	3,531	3,761	2,486
Total combing wool ...	lb	117,991	203,977	70,070	81,564
Hair of the Angora goat (mohair), alpaca and other like animals -					
Angora (mohair)	lb	e/	6,463	e/	3,330
In the grease & washed	lb	2,403	f/	1,206	f/
Scoured	lb	1	f/	g/	f/

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-					
continued					
Wool and mohair, unmanufactured- Continued.					
Hair of the Angora goat (mohair), alpaca and other like animals - Continued.					
Cashmere, alpaca, etc ... lb	lb	1,405	275	622	153
Total mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc lb	lb	3,809	6,738	1,858	3,383
Total wool and mohair, unmanufactured lb	lb	284,707	345,452	124,164	125,434
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Beeswax lb	lb	2,956	4,428	875	1,490
Bladders, intestines, etc...lb	h/	h/	b/ 328	h/	b/ 477
Blood, dried ton	8	8	12	415	713
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured lb	lb	120,948	107,905	1,425	1,253
Bristles-					
Crude, not sorted, etc .. lb	5	5	68	13	25
Sorted, bunched or prepared lb	4,255	4,255	5,177	8,128	8,777
Feathers, crude, not advanced-					
Ostrich lb	125	125	107	553	396
Other feathers lb	3,563	3,563	3,271	2,162	1,774
Gelatin -					
Edible lb	2,944	2,944	3,004	605	615
Inedible lb	1,383	1,383	1,814	1,199	1,079
Glue and glue size lb	6,708	6,708	6,331	577	517
Glue stock & hide cuttings. lb	29,309	29,309	38,379	1,176	1,649
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Horse lb	4,400	4,400	4,793	2,394	2,759
Other animal hair lb	12,561	12,561	19,382	1,545	2,193
Honey lb	319	319	329	39	44
Sausage casings lb	17,755	17,755	19,271	15,093	18,596
Tankage ton	30	30	25	914	960
Miscellaneous animal products, n e s lb	lb	i/ 2,209	c/	2,619	2,023
Total animals and animal products				672,939	742,470

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925 Thou- sands	1926 (Prelim) Thou- sands	1925 1,000 dollars	1926 (Prelim) 1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Chocolate and cocoa:					
Chocolate, prepared.....	lb	1,589	2,182	501	697
Cocoa, prepared.....	lb	2,530	3,617	386	545
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	lb	382,570	417,060	34,833	41,485
Coffee	lb	1,279,570	1,437,364	267,154	314,125
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Long staple (478 lbs).....	bale	111	128	20,410	23,421
Short staple (478 lbs).....	bale	213	210	30,230	26,789
Total cotton, unmanufactured (478 lbs).....	bale	324	338	50,640	50,210
Fruits:					
Dried-					
Currants.....	lb	15,064	14,773	1,091	923
Dates.....	lb	63,444	70,195	2,844	3,266
Figs.....	lb	45,259	43,681	2,614	3,217
Raisins and other dried grapes.....	lb	10,004	5,460	854	570
Total dried fruits.....	lb	133,771	134,109	7,403	7,976
Fresh-					
Apples.....	bu	106	74	239	140
Bananas.....	bunch	50,513	58,550	25,702	32,322
Berries.....	lb	5,295	5,802	415	494
Cherries, natural state.....	lb	4,937	2,904	405	283
Citrus-					
Grapefruit.....	lb	15,237	13,958	478	426
Lemons.....	lb	93,530	92,313	1,975	2,262
Limes.....	lb	3,881	4,793	101	130
Oranges.....	lb	1,037	1,117	51	54
Grapes.....	cu ft	133	117	559	351
Pineapples.....	c/	c/		3,405	2,219
Total fresh fruits j/				33,330	38,681

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
		Thou-	(Prelim)	1,000	(Prelim)
		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued					
Fruits - Continued,					
Prepared or preserved-					
Cherries.....	lb	9,175	11,153	777	1,090
Fruits, canned or preserved-					
Citron or citron peel..	lb	2,842	3,587	644	712
Ginger root, preserved..	lb	715	1,112	108	179
In their own juices or in sugar or spirits..	lb	1,020	<u>k/</u>	128	<u>k/</u>
Jellies, jams, marmalades & fruit butter	lb	2,445	3,617	394	557
Other prepared or preserved fruits,.....	lb	1,722	<u>k/</u>	95	<u>k/</u>
Olives.....	gal	5,901	5,992	4,369	4,207
Pineapples.....	lb	3,081	2,691	268	331
Miscellaneous fruits, n e s	lb	16,990	25,795	867	1,497
Total fruits,.....				48,383	55,230
Grains and grain products:					
Grains-					
Buckwheat.....	lb	26,029	4,033	503	69
Corn.....	bu	4,617	635	4,150	710
Oats.....	bu	3,041	185	1,456	68
Rice-					
Cleaned, except patna ..	lb	41,639	92,629	1,759	4,140
Uncleaned,.....	lb	12,024	30,749	667	1,387
Wheat.....	bu	6,169	15,583	8,580	21,629
Total grains,.....				17,115	28,003
Meal and flours-					
Rice flour, meal, etc.....	lb	4,013	6,588	155	231
Wheat flour.....	lb	1,317	3,411	39	116
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc.....	lb	1,303	1,348	341	416
Bran, shorts, and other by-products and feeds....	ton	256	<u>b/</u> 226	5,993	<u>b/</u> 5,456
Bread, yeast, leavened.....	lb	2,231	2,146	289	268
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	lb	6,191	5,737	422	421
Other grain products, n e s	lb	<u>1/</u> 2,098	<u>1/</u> 1,882	844	512
Total grains and grain products,.....				25,198	35,423

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1925 Thou- sands	1926 (Prelim) Thou- sands	1925 1,000 dollars	1926 (Prelim) 1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued					
Nuts:					
Almonds-					
Shelled.....	lb	21,362	18,575	7,280	7,632
Unshelled.....	lb	3,802	3,703	383	535
Brazil and cream nuts.....	lb	32,701	30,017	2,622	2,207
Chestnuts, including marrons.	lb	28,406	23,633	1,122	1,009
Coconuts, in the shell.....	No	54,750	57,576	1,490	1,502
Coconut meat, dessicated or prepared -					
Product of the Philippine Islands.....					
Other.....	lb	17,827	28,792	1,679	2,822
Other.....	lb	25,482	22,727	1,917	1,860
Filberts-					
Shelled.....	lb	4,345	6,669	1,146	1,406
Unshelled.....	lb	9,326	11,105	1,029	1,659
Peanuts-					
Shelled.....	lb	85,610	33,666	4,249	1,572
Unshelled.....	lb	11,371	3,539	535	171
Pecans.....	lb	2,941	868	262	98
Pignolia.....	lb	691	557	141	158
Pistache.....	lb	842	701	385	301
Walnuts-					
Shelled.....	lb	23,640	22,680	6,808	5,382
Unshelled.....	lb	30,912	21,472	3,737	2,637
Miscellaneous nuts, n e s...	lb	1,958	2,305	349	457
Total nuts.....				35,134	31,408
Oilseeds and oilseed products:					
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean.....	lb	41,315	35,857	774	732
Coconut.....	lb	55,249	44,755	816	596
Miscellaneous oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	lb	34,673	30,614	620	613
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal.....				2,210	1,941
Oils-					
Essential and distilled-					
Bergamot.....	lb	100	78	326	367
Cassia and cinnamon...	lb	m/ 1,184	b/ 164	m/ 924	b/ 256
Citronella and lemon grass	lb	1,184	1,369	924	918
Geranium.....	lb	155	232	869	667

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued					
Oilseeds and oilseed products-					
Continued.					
Oils-Continued.					
Essential and distilled-Contd.					
Lavender and spike lavender	lb	210	199	744	633
Lemon.....	lb	437	463	328	838
Orange.....	lb	224	214	492	501
Attar of roses.....	oz	36	56	247	305
Sandalwood.....	lb	34	3	158	10
Thyme.....	lb	92	n/	65	n/
Other essential and dis- tilled oils.....	lb	3,740	2,553	1,900	2,182
Total essential and distilled oils.....				6,053	6,677
Expressed and fats-					
Chinese wood, or nut oil.	lb	94,695	84,801	10,957	9,119
Cocoa butter.....	lb	733	14	132	6
Cocunut oil.....	lb	250,121	200,878	20,209	18,113
Linseed oil.....	lb	23,587	16,733	2,179	1,193
Olive oil, edible-					
In packages weighing					
less than 40 pounds..	lb	48,071	52,086	8,079	9,110
Other olive oil.....	lb	32,231	31,092	5,818	5,400
Olive oil, inedible-					
Denatured.....	lb	8,621	10,423	982	1,508
Sulphured or foots....	lb	29,147	44,156	2,333	3,522
Palm kernel oil.....	lb	37,364	85,074	3,267	8,012
Palm oil.....	lb	114,387	152,254	8,779	11,983
Peanut oil.....	lb	3,510	3,372	392	433
Rape (colza) oil.....	gal	1,959	2,088	1,512	1,613
Sesame oil.....	lb n/		b/ 2,715	n/	b/ 316
Soybean oil.....	lb	20,434	17,401	1,547	1,254
Vegetable tallow.....	lb	7,081	2,705	539	200
Vegetable wax.....	lb	7,578	7,710	1,300	1,329
Miscellaneous oils, ex- pressed and fats, n e c	lb	17,793	12,863	2,017	1,526
Total expressed and fats.....				70,042	75,062
Total vegetable oils				76,095	81,739

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926 - Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued					
Oilseeds and oilseed products-					
Continued.					
Oilseeds-					
Castor beans.....	lb	90,737	106,894	4,321	4,174
Copra, not prepared.....	lb	328,652	392,759	15,482	20,126
Cottonseed.....	lb	72,693	87,293	915	1,098
Flaxseed.....	bu	13,419	19,354	31,328	38,461
Perilla and sesame seed....	lb	<u>o/</u>	<u>b/</u> 1,412	<u>o/</u>	<u>b/</u> 69
Poppyseed.....	lb	6,805	2,810	616	325
Miscellaneous oilseeds, n e s	lb	18,452	17,199	833	773
Total oilseeds.....				53,495	65,026
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Alfalfa.....	lb	4,810	4,525	780	753
Clover-					
Alsike.....	lb	10,265	10,967	1,483	2,051
Crimson.....	lb	4,385	6,337	279	332
Red.....	lb	6,494	19,589	1,662	3,401
Miscellaneous clover, n e s	lb	7,743	11,789	1,027	1,060
Garden and other seeds-					
Cabbage.....	lb	223	335	105	169
Canary.....	lb	11,764	13,772	617	707
Turnip.....	lb	1,394	2,410	178	269
Miscellaneous garden and flower seeds.....	lb	6,057	6,235	1,209	1,429
Grass seed.....	lb	5,705	6,438	399	761
Sugar beet.....	lb	14,250	8,733	1,484	963
Vetch and other field seeds, n e s.....	lb	8,311	9,639	792	741
Miscellaneous seeds, except oilseeds.....	lb	6,835	<u>c/</u>	275	561
Total seeds, except oil- seeds.....				10,290	13,196
Spices:					
Allspice, (Pimento) unground..	lb	3,420	2,765	165	286
Anise seed.....	lb	322	<u>p/</u>	36	<u>p/</u>
Capsicum, red pepper or cayenne pepper-					
Ground.....	lb	1,985	184	334	31
Unground.....	lb	3,535	1,951	430	226

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and
1926-Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925 (Prelim)	1926 (Prelim)	1925 (Prelim)	1926 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- continued		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Spices-Continued.					
Caraway seed	lb	6,191	4,509	567	267
Cardamon seed	lb	176	163	221	214
Cassia and cassia vera	lb	a/	9,610	a/	674
Ground	lb	e/	r/	e/	r/
Unground	lb	6,355	r/	415	r/
Celery seed	lb	526	1,175	160	240
Cinnamon and chips of	lb	1,504	1,300	325	454
Cloves, unground	lb	5,900	6,233	1,239	1,295
Coriander seed	lb	2,074	p/	79	p/
Cummin seed	lb	1,602	1,093	228	114
Ginger root, unground, not preserved	lb	4,312	3,377	635	299
Mace, unground	lb	626	707	370	449
Mustard-					
Ground or prepared	lb	1,472	1,833	819	1,034
Mustard seed whole	lb	9,929	16,084	607	1,012
Nutmegs, unground	lb	4,206	3,789	1,230	1,201
Paprika	lb	b/	4,356	b/	742
Pepper, unground-					
Black	lb	31,219	23,618	2,781	4,067
White	lb	6,286	4,604	1,035	1,100
Pimento, whole	lb	2,953	714	329	80
Vanilla beans	lb	340	947	5,853	2,994
Miscellaneous spices, n e s ..	lb	2,918	4,298	470	499
Total spices	lb	100,702	93,310	18,698	17,278
Sugar, molasses and sirups:					
Beet sugar (2,000 lbs)	ton	2	e/	142	2
Cane sugar (2,000 lbs)	ton	4,337	4,420	277,880	217,627
Maple sugar and maple sirup ..	lb	6,294	4,133	874	595
Molasses	gal	215,778	256,246	14,989	13,982
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				293,835	232,206
Tea	lb	92,779	99,411	28,564	30,874
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Cigar leaf-					
Stemmed	lb	12,530	12,946	14,795	13,992
Unstemmed	lb	9,693	8,190	9,082	7,813
Cigarette leaf	lb	46,012	39,425	39,794	22,661

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926-
Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925 Thou- sands	1926 (Prelim) Thou- sands	1925 1,000 dollars	1926 (Prelim) 1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-					
Continued					
Tobacco, unmanufactured-					
Continued.					
Leaf suitable for cigar wrappers.....	lb	5,766	6,590	14,190	14,912
Product of Philippine Islands	lb	1,130	1,129	161	217
Scraps and other un- manufactured tobacco.....	lb	1,738	1,693	635	537
Total tobacco, un- manufactured.....				78,657	60,137
Vegetables:					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried.....	lb	85,272	76,241	4,196	3,166
Chick peas or garbanzas..	lb	52,674	39,587	2,962	2,133
Farinaceous substances- arrowroot, cassava, sago and tapioca.....	lb	116,314	110,176	4,685	3,412
Garlic.....	lb	7,796	4,016	446	217
Mushrooms and truffles-					
Mushrooms.....	lb	5,385	5,902	1,845	1,795
Truffles.....	lb	54	s/	76	s/
Onions.....	lb	118,258	125,030	2,468	2,328
Peas, dried.....	lb	28,620	19,177	1,481	847
Peas, split.....	lb	t/	b/ 1,208	t/	b/ 52
Potatoes.....	lb	28,653	325,207	597	8,443
Tomatoes.....	lb	69,216	82,394	2,348	2,747
Turnips.....	lb	155,284	121,400	637	637
Miscellaneous vegetables, fresh, n e s	lb	c/	c/	2,059	3,138
Prepared or preserved-					
Canned-					
Peas.....	lb	1,934	1,966	226	210
Tomatoes.....	lb	73,902	84,897	3,546	4,066
Other vegetables, canned	lb	6,335	15,509	597	1,487
Lentils.....	lb	7,796	9,102	475	470
Pickles.....	lb	1,718	1,637	143	159
Sauces.....	lb	9,838	10,964	743	803
Tomato paste.....	lb	17,382	18,179	1,538	1,534
Tomatoes, otherwise prepared	lb	u/	u/	u/	u/

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926-
Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-continued					
Vegetables -- Continued, Prepared or preserved - Continued,					
Other vegetables, prepared or preserved.....	lb	13,220	12,134	692	700
Miscellaneous edible substances-					
Bean cake, miso, or similar substances.....	lb	1,217	1,050	80	81
Miscellaneous edible substances, n e s.....	lb	c/	c/	1,831	1,084
Total vegetables.....				33,676	39,563
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Angels or wine leas.....	lb	20,604	26,215	1,389	1,784
Beet pulp, dried.....	ton	39	38	1,159	1,215
Beverages-					
Distilled liquors.....	Pf gal	56	64	276	302
Ginger ale, nonalcoholic...	gal	73	43	95	55
Lemon, lime, and sour orange juice, not more than 2 per cent alcoholic.....	gal	534	557	513	498
Wines.....	gal	v/	71	v/	196
Champagne and other sparkling.....	gal	2	w/	11	w/
Still wines.....	gal	80	w/	123	w/
Other beverages and fruit juices, n e s	ton	c/	c/	197	248
Broomcorn.....	ton	b/g/	1	b/	5
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc-					
Cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted.....	lb	2,539	4,151	774	1,199
Licorice extract.....	lb	1,971	1,571	308	239
Licorice root.....	lb	51,654	98,462	1,357	2,628
Nux vomica.....	lb	1,612	x/	50	x/
Opium, crude, 3.5 per cent or more of morphine	lb	101	104	903	674
Pyrethrum or insecticide flowers.....	lb	3,812	8,945	1,022	1,342
Senna.....	lb	3,134	3,072	278	208
Other drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.....	lb	17,498	21,760	2,552	2,844
Total drugs, herbs, leaves roots, etc.....				7,244	9,134

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926-
Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- continued					
Miscellaneous vegetable products - Continued.					
Agar-agar	lb	y/	b/ 194	y/	b/ 129
Fibers, vegetable-					
Flax, unmanufactured-					
Packled	ton	1	2	1,633	1,880
Other flax	ton	3	5	1,402	1,831
Hemp, unmanufactured ...	ton	3	3	1,349	1,061
Istle or Manilla	ton	13	16	1,517	1,996
Jute, unmanufactured....	ton	54	67	9,200	15,782
Jute lints, unmanufactured	ton	2	4	207	769
Kapok	ton	8	10	4,024	5,979
Mango or cantala	ton	1	z/	82	z/
Manilla or abaca	ton	73	62	17,295	17,720
Sisal and henequen	ton	146	aa/ 61	23,023	aa/ 10,813
Henequen	ton	bb/	b/ 2	bb/	b/ 280
Sisal	ton	bb/	b/ 63	bb/	b/ 11,837
Miscellaneous vegetable fibers, n e s	ton	10	9	1,662	1,542
Total vegetable fibers.				61,394	71,490
Hay	ton	106	385	1,122	3,793
Hops	lb	439	581	221	364
Moss, seaweeds, etc crude....	lb	10,038	10,304	602	539
Nursery and greenhouse stock-					
Bulbs, roots, and corms -					
Hyacinth	No	27,444	25,829	1,278	1,650
Lily, tulip and narcissus	No	224,211	289,530	5,415	7,236
Other bulbs, roots, etc ..	No	20,701	22,689	290	372
Trees, plants, cuttings and seedlings-					
Fruit stock	No	17,128	13,467	132	98
Rose stocks and plants ..	No	9,424	13,225	119	168
Miscellaneous trees, plants, etc. n e s	No	1,456	589	179	178
Total nursery and green- house stock				7,413	9,702
Starch	lb	10,441	19,043	432	707
Vegetable ivory (tagua nuts).	lb	36,698	31,545	1,865	1,835

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926 -
Continued

Article imported	Year ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1925 1926 (Prelim)	1925 1926 (Prelim)	1925 1926 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- continued		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars
Miscellaneous vegetable products-Continued.				1,000 dollars
Miscellaneous feeds and fodders, n e s	c/	c/	1,820	1,336
Miscellaneous vegetable products, n e s	c/	c/	1,959	1,435
Total vegetable products .			1,145,639	1,175,991
FOREST PRODUCTS				
Dyeing and tanning material:				
Extracts for dyeing, color- ing, etc	lb	3,438	3,340	315
Extracts for tanning-				
Quebracho	lb	101,117	116,322	3,205
Other extracts for tanning	lb	4,522	2,981	134
Gambier or terra-japonica ..	lb	5,136	3,369	657
Logwood	ton	23	21	393
Mangrove bark	ton	2	cc/	47
Myrobalans fruit	ton	11	13	326
Quebracho wood	ton	23	26	355
Sumac	ton	4	3	483
Valonia	lb	24,806	10,257	404
Other crude dyeing and tanning materials	lb	49,721	69,395	1,040
Total dyeing and tanning material			7,360	3,150
Gums, resins and balsams:				
Balsam, crude	lb	451	367	259
Camphor-				
Natural, crude	lb	1,904	2,616	1,012
Refined and synthetic	lb	aa/ 1,303	ad/	aa/ 753
Refined	lb	b/ 895	1,200	b/ 519
Synthetic	lb	b/ 941	2,434	b/ 436
Chicle	lb	10,624	12,887	5,249
Gums and resins, n e s-				
Arabic	lb	7,124	8,491	728
Tragacanth	lb	697	1,423	262
Other gums and resins, n e s lb		9,216	23,923	904

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926 -
Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
FOREST PRODUCTS-continued		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gums, resins and balsams- Continued.					
Tar, pitch and turpentine ...		c/	c/	195	454
Varnish, gums and resins-					
Damar	lb	12,104	13,416	1,417	1,775
Kauri	lb	5,206	4,575	944	832
Shellac	lb	21,436	26,188	11,434	11,494
Other varnish, gums, etc ..	lb	31,756	43,700	5,323	5,996
Total gums, resins and balsams				29,465	34,170
Rubber and similar gums:					
Balata	lb	873	1,204	447	579
Guayule	lb	5,149	10,671	920	2,756
Gutta-percha	lb	2,742	3,678	433	714
Jelutong or pontianak	lb	14,395	15,142	1,380	2,332
Rubber, crude	lb	801,275	921,964	234,861	603,566
Total rubber and similar gums				238,041	609,947
Wood:					
Boards, planks, deals, etc -					
Hardwood	M ft	67	94	3,826	5,133
From countries imposing duty	M ft	ee/	£/	ee/	£/
Softwood	M ft	1,666	1,774	48,245	50,778
Cabinet woods in the log-					
Cedar	M ft	10	8	549	493
Mahogany	M ft	70	72	5,649	5,613
Product of the Philippine Islands	M ft	1	1	99	62
Other cabinet woods in the log	M ft	9	8	764	838
Laths	M	1,811	1,920	10,237	10,307
Logs and timber, except cabinet woods	M ft	190	211	3,325	3,961
Philippine mahogany, sawed ..	M ft	20	24	1,085	1,168
Pickets and palings	M	57	61	593	653
Poles, telegraph, telephone etc	No	647	715	2,899	3,037
Pulp wood-					
Peeled	Cord	963	892	9,575	8,877

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States, 1925 and 1926-
Continued

Article imported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
FOREST PRODUCTS-continued		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wood-Continued.					
Pulp wood-Continued.					
Rossed.....	Cord	141	120	1,732	1,429
Rough.....	Cord	268	317	2,396	3,084
Railroad ties.....	No	1,079	1,107	701	922
Sawed cabinet woods.....	M ft	5	5	304	374
Shingles.....	M	2,531	2,482	9,512	9,873
Other wood, unmanufactured or partly manufactured.		c/	c/	1,352	1,435
Total wood.....				103,393	108,067
Miscellaneous forest products					
Brier ivy or laurel root..	lb	5,923	4,553	450	350
Chair canes or reeds.....	lb	4,674	4,983	603	629
Cork, bark or wood, unmanufactured.....	lb	26,858	110,469	1,236	2,350
Osier or willow for basket making.....	lb	1,241	1,449	95	102
Rattan, unmanufactured....	lb	13,296	10,563	1,065	860
Wood pulp-					
Chemical wood pulp-					
Sulphate-					
Bleached.....	ton	32	18	1,837	1,071
Unbleached.....	ton	312	305	17,869	18,954
Sulphite-					
Bleached.....	ton	306	280	23,144	22,628
Unbleached.....	ton	612	387	32,653	33,273
Mechanically ground....	ton	266	279	3,223	7,916
Total forest products.....				465,464	848,519
Total vegetable products including forest products				1,611,103	2,024,510
Total vegetable products excluding forest products				1,145,639	1,175,991
Total agricultural imports including forest products				2,284,042	2,766,980
Total agricultural imports excluding forest products				1,818,578	1,918,461

- a/ Included with "Other live animals."
- b/ January 1 - June 30.
- c/ Reported in value only.
- d/ Included with "Miscellaneous hides and skins."
- e/ Classified as Hair of the Angora goat(mohair) "In the grease and washed" and "Scoured."
- f/ Classified as "Hair of the Angora goat (mohair)."
- g/ Less than 500.
- h/ Included with "Miscellaneous animal products, n e s."
- i/ Excludes "Miscellaneous animal products, n e s, free of duty."
- j/ Excludes "Miscellaneous fruits, n e s."
- k/ Included with "Miscellaneous fruits, n e s."
- l/ Excludes "Other grain products, n e s, dutiable."
- m/ Included with "Other essential and distilled oils."
- n/ Included with "Miscellaneous oils, expressed and fats, n e s."
- o/ Included with "Miscellaneous oilseeds, n e s."
- p/ Included with "Miscellaneous spices, n e s."
- q/ Classified as Cassia and cassia vera "Ground" and "Unground."
- r/ Classified as "Cassia and cassia vera."
- s/ Included with "Miscellaneous edible substances, n e s."
- t/ Classified as "Peas, dried."
- u/ Included with "Canned tomatoes."
- v/ Classified as "Champagne and other sparkling" and "Still wines."
- w/ Classified as "Wines."
- x/ Included with "Other drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc."
- y/ Included with "Miscellaneous vegetable products, n e s."
- z/ Included with "Miscellaneous vegetable fibers, n e s."
- aa/ July 1 - December 31.
- bb/ Classified as "Henequen and sisal."
- cc/ Included with "Other crude dyeing and tanning material."
- dd/ Classified as Camphor "Refined" and "Synthetic."
- ee/ Included with Boards, planks, deals, etc., "Hardwood."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Alaska,
1925 and 1926

Article shipped	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals.....	No	1	2	200	250
Wood, timber and lumber.....	M ft	7	5	215	260
Total value of shipments.....				415	510

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Part II,
June 1926;

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1925 and 1926

Article shipped	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals.....	No	9	13	23	30
Beeswax.....	lb	33	32	9	9
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.....	lb	53	48	1	1
Hides and skins.....	lb	1,465	1,476	152	155
Honey.....	lb	1,618	1,684	93	106
Meat products - tallow.....	lb	473	423	34	33
Wool, raw.....	lb	173	152	74	62
Total animals and animal products.....				391	398
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Breadstuffs:					
Rice.....	lb	391	78	24	6
Other.....	lb	154	156	12	12
Coffee.....	lb	3,712	2,260	987	615
Fruits:					
Canned - Pineapple.....	lb	340,353	432,435	30,219	34,529

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1925 and 1926 - Continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued.					
Fruits - Continued.					
Dried, green or ripe -					
Bananas.....	bunch	236	257	237	254
Pineapples.....	box	15	14	46	49
Prepared or preserved.....	lb	30	45	8	11
Nuts.....	lb	39	97	2	5
Sisal, unmanufactured.....	ton	a/	0	5	0
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses.....	gal	19,827	16,553	848	764
Sugar -					
Refined.....	lb	14,900	15,927	981	897
Unrefined.....	lb	1,357,442	1,736,849	63,633	67,873
Total sugar (2,000 lbs)	ton	686	876	64,614	68,770
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured	lb	3	7	3	4
Vegetables.....	lb	521	684	33	50
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS...				97,038	105,069
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Lumber - boards, planks and deals..	M ft	a/	a/	1	3
TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, INCLUDING FOREST PRODUCTS				97,430	105,470
TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, EXCLUDING FOREST PRODUCTS				97,429	105,467

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Part II,
June, 1926.

a/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Porto Rico,
1925 and 1926

Article shipped	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Beeswax	lb	31	37	8	10
Hides and skins -					
Cattle.....	lb	578	403	55	45
Other.....	lb	76	81	33	36
Honey.....	lb	2,027	1,971	134	128
TOTAL ANIMAL PRODUCTS				230	219
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Coffee -					
Raw.....	lb	261	624	67	170
Prepared(roasted,powdered)	lb	a/	a/	a/	a/
Cotton, unmanufactured (478 lbs.)	bale	1	1	243	257
Fruits:					
Fresh -					
Grapefruit.....	box	580	809	1,756	2,480
Oranges.....	box	337	464	838	1,196
Pineapples.....	crate	343	506	1,046	1,533
Other.....	lb	647	332	22	14
Prepared or preserved, canned or otherwise -					
Grapefruit.....	lb	3,841	6,348	370	606
Guavas.....	lb	5	10	1	2
Pineapples.....	lb	1,295	1,807	154	162
Other.....	lb	2	6	1	1
Total fruits.....				4,188	5,994
Nuts:					
Coconuts.....	M	19	18	710	612
Copra.....	lb	31	92	1	5
Other.....	lb	25	b/	a/	b/
Seeds:					
Annato.....	lb	218	212	31	18
Other.....	lb	71	52	10	7

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Porto Rico,
1925 and 1926 - Continued

Article shipped	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926 (Prelim)	1925	1926 (Prelim)
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS -					
Continued					
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses and sirups.....	gal	21,321	23,803	1,315	1,108
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	ton	571	579	53,240	48,202
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf -					
Stemmed.....	lb	13,048	16,335	7,173	11,205
Unstemmed.....	lb	4,718	4,178	1,951	1,920
Stems, scraps and trimmings	lb	4,955	4,008	714	820
Total tobacco, unmfgr....	lb	22,721	24,521	9,838	13,945
Vegetables.....	lb	1,065	1,214	40	77
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Alcohol, denatured.....	gal	525	419	234	186
Bay oil.....	lb	24	10	38	19
Roots and plants-					
Ginger root.....	lb	29	85	2	6
Other.....	lb	10	50	1	6
Straw, unmanufactured.....	lb	1	c/	a/	c/
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.....				69,958	70,612
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Wood, unmanufactured.....	ft b m	11	42	2	4
TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, INCLUDING FOREST PRODUCTS..				70,190	70,835
TOTAL VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, EXCLUDING FOREST PRODUCTS..				70,188	70,831

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Part II,
June, 1926.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Included with "All other articles."

c/ Included with "All other straw and manufactures."

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN PEPPERMINT OIL

In 1925 the total production of peppermint oil for the principal producing states, Michigan and Indiana, amounted to 329,000 pounds. In the absence of condition figures for the last few years with the yields that followed, no forecast of 1926 peppermint oil production can be made with accuracy. Such data as were available on August 1 would indicate a possible acreage of 51,000 acres in 1926 as compared with 25,000 acres last year. However, the proportion of low mint is much larger this year than last.

Domestic exports of peppermint oil in 1924 and 1925 were more than double the prewar average, amounting to 847,000 pounds and 776,000 pounds, respectively, and greatly exceeded the early post-war years. The United Kingdom, Germany and Canada are the most important markets for our export trade, these three countries taking over 75% of our total exports.

Imports, which had dropped to a negligible quantity in 1924, increased to over 25,000 pounds in 1925 and figures for the first six months of 1926 would point to heavier imports this year than last. The average value per pound for both imports and exports is from 3 to 5 times as much as during the years immediately before the war.

PEPPERMINT OIL: United States imports and exports, average 1910-14 and 1918-1926

Year ending Dec. 31	Imports			Exports		
			Import value per pound			Export value per pound
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
Average						
1910-14 a/	5,478	16,740	3.06	128,408	340,022	2.65
1918.....	39,687	46,768	1.18	59,606	202,856	3.40
1919.....	200,420	302,186	1.51	97,880	654,282	6.68
1920.....	62,426	110,703	1.77	81,847	457,395	7.40
1921.....	10,554	13,944	1.32	104,908	264,714	2.52
1922.....	3,169	5,276	1.66	128,606	298,743	2.32
1923.....	1,395	3,847	2.76	123,212	366,273	2.97
1924.....	376	3,130	8.32	176,820	846,528	4.79
1925.....	25,123	155,682	6.20	68,038	775,703	11.40
1926(6 mos: Jan-June)..	14,230	157,794	10.64	11,741	157,067	13.38

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1925, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Year ending June 30.

ENGLAND: Supplies of meat received at London Central Markets,
August 1925 and 1926, and eight months 1925 and 1926

Description and country of origin	August		Eight months	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Beef and veal:</u>				
Britain and Ireland ..	2,696	3,176	26,553	26,273
Argentina	13,987	17,853	126,701	137,917
Uruguay	1,668	483	12,421	12,584
Australia	1,552	567	7,792	5,429
Netherlands.....	646	---	7,405	4,757
Others	1,111	623	8,281	7,670
Total	21,660	22,707	189,153	194,630
<u>Mutton and lamb:</u>				
Britain and Ireland ..	2,092	2,679	15,454	20,358
New Zealand	6,679	6,722	52,940	55,105
Argentina	2,370	2,013	20,854	16,904
Australia	242	1,519	2,671	10,833
Others.....	546	234	5,263	4,462
Total	11,929	13,167	97,182	107,662
<u>Pork:</u>				
Britain and Ireland ..	856	945	9,057	6,413
Netherlands	1,428	59	18,604	16,425
Canada	125	53	1,576	755
United States	55	28	1,005	654
Argentina	7	141	123	506
Others	143	303	2,005	4,154
Total	2,614	1,529	32,370	28,907

GERMANY: Meat production in inspected slaughter horses, first
six months 1913, 1925 and 1926

	First six months		
	1913	1925	1926
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
Beef	863,487	780,738	809,387
Veal	174,737	198,887	207,867
Total beef and veal	1,038,224	979,625	1,017,254
Pork	1,462,185	1,162,402	1,227,459
Mutton and lamb	41,277	41,666	39,508
Goat meat	10,077	5,182	5,897
Horse meat	39,532	35,252	40,475
Total meat	2,591,295	2,224,127	2,330,593

GERMANY: Inspected slaughtered and average dressed weight,
First six months, 1913, 1925 and 1926

Classification	First 6 months					
	1913	Average dressed weight	1925	Average dressed weight	1926	Average dressed weight
	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds
Steers	238,118	728	208,936	714	209,562	687
Bulls	232,288	685	184,532	644	167,159	635
Cows.....	727,690	529	693,114	503	745,966	514
Young cattle.....	359,158	408	427,188	384	427,714	390
Calves under 3 months	1,985,905	88	2,260,079	88	2,270,722	90
Total cattle	3,542,905		3,773,909		3,821,123	
Pigs	7,819,173	187	5,870,715	193	6,148,340	201
Sheep	842,392	49	850,333	49	789,394	51
Goats	287,915	55	140,050	37	144,333	42
Horses	76,317	518	59,952	588	79,296	522
Total number animals slaughtered a/	12,568,700		10,604,959		10,982,491	

Compiled from official sources. a/ In addition, 2,969 dogs were slaughtered for consumption, compared with 2,911 in 1925 and 3,693 in 1913.

NEW ZEALAND: Meat treated for shipment to Great Britain and the
Continent, seasons 1922-23 to 1925-26

Kind of meat	Season commencing November 1			
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26 to June 30
Beef - Quarters	500,333	322,829	453,549	215,856
Wether mutton - Carcasses .	1,041,993	1,019,265	1,271,321	1,190,324
Ewe mutton - Carcasses	482,321	920,059	953,042	774,027
Lamb - Carcasses	4,698,108	4,769,583	4,750,164	4,346,569
Pork - Carcasses	29,759	4,943	35,753	49,894
Boneless beef and frozen sundries - 60 pound freight carcasses	241,290	348,148	318,699	310,354
Total - Freight carcasses .	5,765,703	5,705,608	6,438,056	5,501,607

Fourth Annual Report, New Zealand's Meat Producers Board, June 30, 1926.

NEW ZEALAND: Average weight of sheep and lambs treated,
seasons 1923-24 to 1925-26

Kind of animal	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Wethers	55.9	57.6	54.6
Ewes	55.1	57.2	54.1
Lambs	34.1	35.4	34.3

Fourth Annual Report, New Zealand's Meat Producers' Board, June 30, 1926.

AUSTRALIA: Sheep in five states at beginning of 1925 and 1926

State and date of estimate		1925	1926
New South Wales,	January 1	38,775,416	40,761,504
Victoria,	March 31	12,649,898	13,740,500
Queensland,	January 1	19,028,252	19,186,516
South Australia,	January 1	6,359,240	6,808,615
Western Australia,	January 1	6,396,564	6,865,950
Total 5 states,		83,209,370	87,363,085

Compiled from official sources and information furnished by Vice-Consul Thomas C. Wasson, Melbourne, Australia, August 11, 1926.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Sept. 18, 1925 and 1926

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Sept. 18, 1925 and 1926

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 18		Week ending			
	1925	1926 ^{a/}	Aug. 28 1926	Sept. 4 1926	Sept. 11 1926	Sept. 18 1926
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat ^{b/}	19,459	58,084	7,174	6,370	4,905	6,990
wheat flour ^{c/}	9,720	8,958	569	1,260	743	1,988
Rye.....	5,141	3,965	--	536	463	781
Corn.....	1,963	2,548	218	193	162	208
Oats.....	13,740	1,617	93	236	119	248
Barley.....	12,682	5,201	443	706	725	787
FORK:	Jan. 1- Sept. 18 1925	Jan. 1- Sept. 18 1926 ^{a/}				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides.	202,709	140,919	2,910	2,473	1,925	2,030
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides.	151,474	124,219	4,046	4,267	1,690	5,082
Lard.....	512,385	501,417	10,680	12,207	7,832	10,507
Pickled pork	18,630	19,496	310	647	432	459

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} Revised to July 31, including exports from all ports.

^{b/} Including flour via Pacific ports this week.

^{c/} Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

^{d/} In terms of bushels of wheat.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	September 16, 1926	September 23, 1926	September 25, 1926
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
New York, 92 score.....	45.00	45.50	49.50
Montreal No. 1, pasteurized.,	32.12	37.13	a/
Copenhagen, official quotation	37.28	37.28	45.78
Berlin, 1a quality.....	36.35	37.36	a/
London: b/			
Danish.....	40.13	40.19	48.45
Dutch, unsalted.....	36.50	37.37	46.50
Irish.....	38.67	34.51	45.20
New Zealand.....	35.65	35.41	47.39
New Zealand, unsalted.....	36.50	36.50	47.16
Australian.....	34.11	34.11	45.42
Australian, unsalted.....	34.76	36.06	45.21
Argentine, unsalted.....	32.15	31.23	33.30 .. 41.10
Siberian.....	28.39	29.11	33.07 - 40.23
Esthonian.....	37.67	34.33	a/

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotation not received.
b/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 22, 1926	Sept. 25, 1926
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	50,884	48,915	46,979
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	17.77	17.28	18.45
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg..	"	17.04	16.71	20.31
<u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u>				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	9,763	8,709	13,337
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	19,622	22,511	17,456
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs	22.38	22.16	----
Canadian "	"	23.42	23.25	26.82
Danish "	"	26.63	27.10	29.63

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